THE STATE LEGISLATURE

LITTLE WORK AND MUCH WOOL. Proposition for a Perpetual Session-The Measures Acted Upon Yesterday.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] COLUMBIA, S. C., February 9. The Senate to-day passed the bill amending the act to provide for the construction and repair of public highways; and the bill to repeal the act authorizing the financial agent to

pledge State bonds as collateral security. Both houses adopted 'a resolution endorsing the bill before Congress to provide for the redemption of the lands in Beaufort County which were sold for United States taxes.

The House was occupied the whole day in debating the joint resolution authorizing the comptroller to draw a warrant on the treasurer in favor of C. Werner, and the bill to authorize the Mayor and Aldermen of Columbia to issue bonds and negotiate and sell the same. Both measures were finally passed to

a third reading. The railroad committee of the House reported favorably upon the new Blue Ridge Railroad relief bill.

Both houses adjourned to Monday. A proposition has been started to adjourn on February 16, and meet again on April 1st. PICKET.

GOSSIP FROM WASHINGTON.

Failure of the Amnesty Bill-Meeting of the Cabinet.

Washington, February 9.

In the Senate a resolution calling for information regarding the Treaty of Washington was discussed all the morning, and went over on a motion to lay it on the table. The discuson a motion to lay it on the table. The discussion of the amnesty bill was resumed. The clauses affecting naturalization in Sumner's amendment were discussed.

The treaty with China, forbidding the naturalization of the Chinese, is a stumbling block in Sumner's path. Finally, Sumner's amendment was adopted by the casting vote of the vice-president, and the amnesty bill, thus amended, failed of the necessary two-thirds

vice-president, and the amnesty bill, thus amended, falled of the necessary two-thirds vote. Nays—Biair, Boreman, Davis, Gold-thwate, Hill, Johnson, Kelly, Logan, Morrill, of Maine; Norwood, Saulsbury, Stewart, Stockton. Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers and Wright, 19. The yeas were 33. Adjourned till Monday.

In the House a bill authorizing the abatement of the tax on certain tobacco burned in

In the House a bill authorizing the abatement of the tax on certain tobacco burned in Louisians and Missouri passed. The election committees made a report ousting Edwards and seating Bowles, from Arkansas, which was adopted, and Bowles seated. A bill appropriating sixty-five thousand dollars to William and Mary Coilege, of Virginia, was discussed without action. Adjourned.

A full Cabinet was held to-day. John N. Ehle, of the third auditor's office, is held in ten thousand dollars bail for defrauding the government.

Stokes of Tennessee, were discharged, being nine for conviction and three for acquittal.

Rear Admiral Thornton is assigned to the Rear Admiral Thornton is assigned to the command of the Asiatic squadron.

THE VALIDITY OF NEGRO DEBTS. An Interesting Case at Chester.

[From the Chester Reporter.]

[From the Chester Reporter.]

The Common Pleas docket being called, the first case taken up was A. S. Wallace, Trustee, vs. C. D. Melton and N. R. Eaves. This was an action on a sealed note dated in 1858, the consideration of which was the purchase money of a negro slave. The plea of the defendants was failure of consideration, and the unsoundness of the negro was relied upon to establish the plea. Messrs. Walker & Brice were attorneys for the plaintiff and Messrs. McAlliey & Brawley for the defendants. Mr. McAlliey made a very interesting argument to the court and jury against the validity of negro debts. He took the ground that slavery was entirely an institution of force, that it did not find its origin in the common law, that it had entirely an institution of force, that it did not find its origin in the common law, that it had no legal or moral ranction, and that, therefore, when the force which upheld it was overcome by other force and the institution fell, all contracts which owed their origin to the institution fell with it. General Walker replied with force, impressing the jury with the law as laid down by the Supreme Court, and charging them that it was their duty to be governed by that law in making up their verdict in the case. Judge Thomas, while expressing himself as agreeing with the principles laid down by the law as laid down by the Supreme Court, and was obliged to charge them that negro debts were as valid as any other debts. The jury retired, and in a few minutes brought in a verdict for the defendants. The plaintiff was noticed another authoritative utterance of taken as another authoritative utterance of the Presbyterians against the unsexed woman and all her works. It was as follows:

"The Presbytery having been informed that a woman has preached in one of our churches on a Sabbath, at a regular service, at the request of the pastor, and with the consent of the session; therefore "Resolved, That the Presbytery feel constrained to enjoin upon our churches strict regard to the following deliverence of the resolvent in the resolvent and when the resolvent in the consent of the presbytery having been informed that a woman has preached in one of our churches on a Sabbath, at a regular service, at the request of the pastor, and with the consent of the session; therefore "Resolved, That the Presbytery feel constrained to enjoin upon our churches strict regular to the following deliverence of the General Ascembly of 1832: "Meetings of plous women by themselves for conversation and "rayer we utterly approve; but let not the inspired prohibition of the great apostle. The plainties of the pastor, and with the consent of the resolved. The version of the presbytery having been informed that a woman has preached in one of our churches in a verdict for the defendants. The plain in a verdict for the detendants. The plantiffs gave notice of a motion for a new trial. This is the first case tried here since the war in which the validity of negro debts was involved. As there are many of the same kind on the docket, it was considered important as a edent. As, however, the negro was proved ave been very unsound at the time of the to have been very unsound at the time of the purchase, and a source of expense, rather than of profit, to the purchaser from that time till the time of her death, the jury may have based their finding altogether upon the fact of un-soundness, and may not have considered at all the general question as to the validity of

LAND SALES.

The following land sales took place on Mon-

Greenville.

Greenville.

Uner execution: One hundred and twenty-five acres, purchased by D. D. Moore and J. P. Latimer, for \$100; forty-nine acres, purchased by J. H. Marshall, for \$30.

By order of the probate judge: Real estate of Henry G. Vaughan, deceased, for partition: Tract No. 1, one hundred and fity-one acres, purchased by H. A. Cauble, for \$675; No. 2, sixty-one acres, by H. A. Cauble, for \$300; No. 3, fifty-two acres, by L. M. Farrow, for \$310. Real estate of Elizabeth A. Biddle, sold for partition: Tract No. 1, one hundred and thirty-six acres, purchased by H. A. Cauble, for \$1100; No. 2, one hundred and fity-six acres, purchased by H. A. Cauble, for \$100; No. 2, one hundred and fity-six acres, partition, one hundred and twenty-five acres, purchased and five acres, purchased acres, purchased and five acres, purchased acres, purchased and five acres, purchased acres, purchased acres, purchase Real estate of Jane C. Yeargin, sold for partition, one hundred and twenty-five acree, purchased by S. L. Robertson, for \$75. Real estate of David Long, deceased, sold for partition: Homestead purchased by Mrs. S. M. Long, for \$1500; vacant lot adjoining homestead, by same party, for \$580; twelve vacant lots iff northwest part of city, purchased mostly by freedmen, and averaging about \$100.

The following tracts were sold by O. A. Pickle and W. C. Balley, trustees of Mrs. Elizabeth Pearson, deceased: Tract No. 1, three hundred and twelve acres. purchased by W. C. Balley for \$1320; tract No. 2, one hundred and twelve acres. purchased by Jeremiah Glenn for \$330; tract No. 3, one hundred and eighty-eight acres. purchased by W. dred and eighty-eight acres. purchased by W. P. Grisham for \$670; tract No. 4, one hundred and fifty acres, purchased by Jane Morgan for \$450; tract No. 5, two hundred and twenty-five acres, purchased by W. C. Bailey for \$1200.

Chester.
The land of Richard Crosby, in Chester County, containing about eleven hundred and firty acres, was bought by Dennis T. Crosby, for \$1150. J. E. Gladden's interest in the real estate of his father. tate of his father. James Gladden, deceased, was bought by J. Hemphill, Esq., for one hundred dollars and fifty cents. The real estate of dred dollars and fifty cents. The real estate of Alexander Dickey, deceased, containing about three hundred acres, was sold to Captain O. Barber, for six hundred dollars. The lot of land on Centre street, in this town, belonging to the estate of C. Hoist, deceased, whereon is situated the carriage factory of the deceased, was bought by J. J. McLure, Esq., for six hundred and ten dollars.

RICHMOND BUILT ON CORAL.-The tunnel of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Richmond, Va., was begun Thursday. The Enquirer remarks: "The late Professor Rogers, of the University of Virginia, in his researches in this neighborhood, found that the hills of this city were based upon a coral formation, which was unlike any other substance known to geolo-gists."

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

Connecticut Democrats-Opening of the Spring Campaign - Governor English's Successor-Trial of Dr. Cuyler-Women shall Not Preach in Presbyterian Churches - How Non-Church-Goers are Gathered In-Extraordinary Religious Services in an Opera-House

> [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] NEW YORK, February 7.

Connecticut is so near by that we in New York feel almost as much interest in her political struggles as in our own. Besides, it is liberally charged by both parties in every campaign that many of our citizens, who follow the profession of voting early and often at elections, take occasion to participate in those of Connecticut. It is certain, however, that a large part of the money used in carrying on the annual campaigns in Connecticut is raised here, and that the Federal officials downtown are usually taxed a percentage on their salaries to help the Radical cause along in the Nutmeg State.

Nutmeg State.

Parties are so evenly divided in Connecticut, that the elections have more spirit and work in them than those in most other States; and coming as they do in the spring, they are regarded as indices of the influence of current congressional legislation on politics. This being the Presidential year, the Connecticut campaign possesses additional interest. The Democratic convention was held at New Haven yesterday, and as ex-Governor English, who had been the standard bearer several years running, positively declined a reglish, who had been the standard Scholland a re-rend years running, positively declined a re-nomination, there was great curiosity to know whom the Democrats would put up in his stead. It was a condition precedent that nis stead. It was a condition propular and of high character, but also a rich man, for guber-natorial candidates in Connecticut have to

natorial candidates in Connecticut have to contribute heavily to the necessary expenses of their desperately contested elections.

Richard D. Hubbard, of Hartford, was selected. He is an ex-member of Congress, a lawyer of unusual ability, and has a plenty of money. He can make a good space, which money. He can make a good speech, which English could not, and therefore is better able to compete with Governor Jewell, who is able to compete with Governor Jewell, who is his Radical opponent. The political situation is complicated by the presence of four tickets in the field. The Labor Reform and Temper-ance parties have also made nominations. They will not poll many votes, but those they do will mostly come from the Radicals, and in a contest in which fifty votes may turn the in a contest in which fifty votes may turn the State, they are of importance in calculating the chances. The election, which takes place early in April, though it follows that of New Hampshire, will be watched with anxiety, as it will show how far the Republican schism has penetrated into that part of New England. It may be added that the resolutions of the Democratic Convention do not differ materially from those adopted by the Missouri Liberral Republicans, at their late meeting at Jefferson City.

ferson City.

A curious trial has been in progress in Brooklyn, and its result has been looked for with interest not only by all good Presbyterians but by the advocates of "weman emancipation." The rather notorious Presbyterian minister, Dr. Cuyler, in defiance of a canon of his church, permitted a certain woman, Miss Smiley, the Quakeress, to preach from his pulpit. For this he was cited to appear before the ley, the Quakeress, to preach from his pulpit. For this he was cited to appear before the Brooklyn Presbytery. The occasion was one almost of excitement among the Presbyterians of that city, and the church where the trial was held was crowded to overflowing. The doctor spoke in his own defence, but asked that the matter might be allowed to go before the general assembly for adjudication, as he was about to start for Scotland, and could not bear to visit the brethren there with the brand of condemnation from his own presbytery demnation from his own presbytery

upon him.
There were many old-fashloned ministers in There were many old-fashloned ministers in the court who spoke vigorously against this phase of the woman movement. One of them stood up and declared that he "loved woman, but none of them should ever dictate to him." Another "defied any man to show, from Genesis to Malachi, that ever a woman was installed in gospel functions." The discussion assumed a tone of acrimony, but finally the spirit of compromise prevailed. A carefully worded resolution was passed, in which the name of the offender was omitted, but the rule of the church reasserted. It may be taken as another authoritative utterance of the Presbyterians agulast the unsexed woman

inspired prohibition of the great spessle, as found in his epistles to the Corinthians and to Timothy, be violated. To teach and to exhort or to lead us in prayer in public and promiscrous assemblies, is clearly forbidden to make the property of the prop

crous assemblies, is clearly forbidden to women in the Holy Oracles." A recent exhibit of the condition of the churches in New York showed that the churches in New York showed that the seating capacity was less than three hundred thousand. This leaves a population of seven hundred thousand unchurched; or, taking into account young children and invalids who cannot attend religious services, at least a third of a million of people in the city could not be accommodated with church sittings if they desired them. The larger proportion of these desired them. The larger proportion of thes desired them. The larger proportion of these is, undoubtedly, of the poorer classes. With them, however, it is rather indifference than want of church accommodations that prevents their hearing the Gospel preached unto them. How to get down the drag net so as to gather in the people who don't care to go to church has been the interesting problem of some of our local evangelists. Sevices in theatres have oftentimes before attracted the indifferent class, and many, doubtless, who

theatres have oftentimes before attracted the indifferent class, and many, doubless, who came to be amused remained to pray. A number of Brooklyn ministers hit upon a plan for alluring the outsiders to religious services, and last Sunday night it went into successful operation. The elegant Academy of Music in that city has been engaged for a series of Sunday evenings at a cost of one hundred dollars per night, the expenses being defrayed by subscription. Posters were put up all over the city announcing the programme of entertainments for the evening. "Seats free and no collection taken up." The star name was that of Miss Smiley, the Quakeress preacher, whose appearance in The star name was that of miss Smite, the Quakeress preacher, whose appearance in Dr. Cuyler's pulpit has caused that gentleman so much bother. Madame Varian Hoffman, the celebrated singer, was announced for solos, assisted by a first-class choir. Mr. Gallaher, the most sensational of the Baptist pulpisers (who draws equal to Beecher.) and

ministers, (who draws equal to Beecher,) and Dr. Powers, a powerful Congregational preacher, were also promised.

The consequence was that never since the Academy of Music was built had such a multitude filled it. Not only was every seat occupied, but every inch of standing room in the auditorium, even up to the roof. The stage in rear of the speakers and singers was packed with human beings, who stood during the service. The orchestra was full and so were the stage boxes. The doors had to be closed a quarter of an hour before services began, as no more people could get in with safety to the building, and even some of the choristers were unable to penetrate through the mass. The services were a decided sucministers, (who draws equal to Beecher,) and The services were a decided cess, and when Miss Smiley concluded her earnest appeal, so strong is habit, there was a round of applause in the gallery. Dr. Powers,

oated religion," but what matter so long as the class for which it is intended are induced to accept it? SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

who conducted the proceedings, aunounced a

stars for the forthcoming evenings Rev. Dr. Chapin and Rev. Mr. Hepworth. One of the secular papers irreverently called this "sugar-

-A bill has been introduced in the Ohlo —A bill has been introduced in the Onio Legislature to repeal the Cincinnati Southern Railroad act, and authorize the city to give a bonus not exceeding three millions of dollars to any person who will build the road.

—A Cheyenne dispatch says there is poor

THE ALABAMA WRANGLE.

A STARTLING REPORT FROM CANADA. England Proposes to Rid Herself of a

Helpless Dependent-John Bull Stands by the Treaty, but will not Stand the American Case. Boston, February 9.

A Halifax special says, upon trustworthy authority, that a treaty exists between Great Britain and Canada for a separation. Since the treaty the British troops have been gradually withdrawn, until now scarcely a British soldier is in the Dominion, outside of Halifax. The treaty will be proclaimed in case of a rupture between England and the United States, thus relieving England from the duty of detending the colonies.

LONDON, February 9. It is reported that the Americans in Liverpool do not approve the claims for indirect

damages. The Times to-day declares that England has not revoked, and never will revoke, the Treaty of Washington. She is still ready and resolved to stand by it; but cannot, and will not, embark in an altercation specially designed to close the door upon all hopes of a settlement.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT. Full Text of the Queen's Speech-Sketch

of the Depate.

London, February 6. The opening of the session for 1872 of the imperial Parliament took place to-day. The attendance of members was unusually full.

Shortly after assembling the members of the House of Commons were summoned to the House of Lords, where the Lord Chancellor read the Queen's speech, as follows: My Lords and Gentlemen:

I awall myself of the opportunity afforded by your reassembling for the discharge of your momentous duties to renew the expression of

my thankfulness to the Almighty for the de-liverance of my son from the most imminent danger, and my lively recollection of the pro-found and universal sympathy shown by my loyal people during that period of anxiety and trial.

trial.

I propose that on Tuesday, the 27th instant, conformably to the good and becoming usages of former days, that the blessing thus received shall be acknowledged on behalf of the nation by thanksgiving in the Metropolitan Cathedral. At this celebration it is my desire and hope to be present. Direction has been given to provide the necessary accommodation for the members of Parilament.

. REIGN RELATIONS-SLAVE TRADE, &C. The assurances of friendship that I receive from foreign powers continue in all respects satisfactory, and I need hardly assure you that my endeavors at all times will be steadily directed to the membranean of these felerals. directed to the maintenance of these friendly

The slave trade and the piratic practice scarcely to be distinguished from slave trading are still pursued in more than one quarter of the world, and continue to attract the attention of my government. In the South Sea Islands, the name of the British Empire is even now dishonored by the connection of some of my subjects with these netarious practices, and in one of them the murder of the state of the an exemplary prelate cast fresh light upon some of the baneful consequences. A bill will be presented you for facilitating the trial of offences of this class in Australia, and endeavors will be made to increase in other forms means for the counteraction of the evil.

THE FRENCH COMMERCIAL TREATY. Various communications have passed be-tween my government and that of France on tween my government and that of France on the subject of the commercial treaty con-cluded in 1860. From the divergence in views respectively entertained in relation to the value of protective laws this correspon-dence has not brought about any agreement to modify that important convention. Both sides, however, have uniformly declared their earnest desire that nothing shall occur to Im-pair the contiality which has so long prepair the cordiality which has so long pre-valled between the two nations. The papers relating to these subjects will be laid before

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

Treaty of Washington for the purpose of ami-cably setting the Alabama claims, held their first meeting in Geneva. Cases were laid be-fore the arbitrators on behalf of each party to fore the arbitrators on behalf of each party to the treaty. In the case so submitted by the United States large claims are included, which are understood on my part not to be within the province of the arbitrators. On this subject I have caused a friendly communication to be made to the government of the United States.

The Emperor of Germany has undertaken to arbitrate on the San Juan water boundary. and the cases of the two governments have been presented to his imperial majesty. The commission to sit at Washington has been appointed, and is in session. The pro-vision of the treaty which requires the con-sent of the Parliament of the Dominion of

Canada awaits its assembly.

HOME AFFAIRS. Turning to domestic affairs, I am glad to apprise you that with very few exceptions Ireland has been free from serious crime. Trade in that part of the kingdom has been active, and the advance in agricultural industry is and the advance in agricultural industry is remarkable. I am able also to congratulate you, so far as the present experience allows judgment to be expressed, upon the perceptible diminution in the number of both graver crimes and habitual criminals in Great Britain.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The present of the company wars have principal estimates for the coming year have been prepared, and they will at once be laid before you, and I trust you will find them suitable to the circumstances of the country The state of the revenue affairs affords favor able indications of the demand for employ ment and of the general condition of the people, indications which are corroborated by the decline of pauperism not inconsider-

DOMESTIC LEGISLATION-THE BALLOT. My Lords and Gentlemen: Your attention is invited to several measures of acknowledged national interest. Among these are bills for the improvement of public education in Scotland, for the regulation of mines, for the amendment of the licensing system, for fixing the relations of the Superior Course of justice and appeals, in particular a bill having for its and appears, in particular a bill naving for its main object the establishing of secret voting, together with a measure relating to the corrupt practices at parliamentery elections, will be immediately presented. Several measures of administrative improvement in Ireland will be laid before you. Likewise legislative provisions founded on the report of the sanitary commission.

commission. You, my lords and gentlemen, will again apply your well known assignity to the work of legislation which from the exigencles of modern society still seems to grow upon your hands, and I shall continue to rely, under Providence, alike on the loyalty of my people and your energy and wisdom to sustain the constant efforts of the crown to discharge the duties, uphold the rights and defend the honor

AFTER THE READING OF THE SPEECH.

There was a full attendance of members at the assembling of the House of Commons to-day. After the body had returned from the House of Lords the usual bills for the abolition of the game laws, university tests, excise, &c., were presented. Dr. Donald Dairymple introduced a resolution looking to the amplication of the condition of inchrists. amelioration of the condition of inebriates. Mr. Milibank gave notice of his intention to offer a resolution asking Sir Charles Dilke if he adheres to the sentiments express ed in his speeches delivered at New Castle and other places during the recess of Parliament. Mr. Disraeli then arose, and called the attention of the House to the paragraph of the royal speech in reference to the arbitration of the Alabama claims. He animalverted at The New York Legislature, by a party vote, rescinded the resolution withdrawing the ratification of the fifteenth amendment.

—Ex-Senator Grimes died yesterday at St. Pauls, Minp. ments which had been made by the assem-blage of the arbiters at Geneva, Mr. Disraeli wanted to know why the government was

exultant over the edification it had given to Parliament on the subject. The royal speech was signally unsatisfactory, and showed, in his opinion, that the government still lacked a proper appreciation of the gravity of the question at issue between England and the United States. The American claims were greater than those which would follow total conquest. They were preposterous, impracticable, and if admitted would be fatal to the power and honor of England. Yet, said Dispareli, sneeringly, the whole subject is disraell, sneeringly, the whole subject is dis-posed of in one brief paragraph of the royal

speech.

Mr. Gladstone followed in reply. He said
the Treaty of Washington itself shows that
England is ready to make every concession
short of national honor to establish friendly short of national honor to establish friendly relations with America, and to set an example to be followed by other nations henceforth. The government, said the premier, is ready to explain everything in connection with the treaty, but it will not admit that it has unwittingly made a mistake. The paragraph in the treaty it the only fair and unmistakable interpretation of the treaty. He could, if he decired, efer to the preposterous character of the American demands, which of could, if he desired, seler to the preposterous character of the American demands, which of itself proved their absurdity—for they were such as no people in the last extremity of war, or in the lowest depths of national misfortune, with the spirit of the people of England in their hearts, would ever submit to. [Cheers.] Mr. Gladstone concluded by saying that the government would naintain the position it had taken firmly, though in a friendly man-

THE ENGLISH VIEW OF THE CASE. How the Commissioners Understand

the Treaty. In view of the excited spirit of the English

press on the Alabamaclaims, and of the vague and weak treatment of this question in the Queen's speech, the bllowing from the New York World is worth careful consideration : The remarks made ty Sir Stafford Northcote

who, it will be remembered, was one of the British commissioner in Washington,) in a speech in Parliament on the evening of August 4, 1871, upon the motion of Sir Charles Addersley for the production of cooles of instructions given by her Majesty's Government to the commissioners at Washington, are of interest at this moment. Sir Charles it will be remembered was a number of the commissioners. Charles, it will be renembered, was an un-friendly critic of the treaty, which was vindi-cated in an elaborate speech by Sir Roundell Palmer, one of the Bitish counsel at Geneva.) by Mr. Gladstone and by Sir Stafford Northcote. In the effort of the latter to make the treaty acceptable to Parliament and to the British public, he commented distinctly upon the very question of tonsequential damages which now excites so much emotion in London. don. He appears to hive declared explicitly that, in his opinion, the treaty excluded all claims for indirect losses; but what he says, however, only goes to the extent of an indication on his part of what he intended, and of the proper interpretation to be put upon the decument. He says:
"The claims arising out of the acts of the

Alabama and other vessels were most clearly defined in the treaty. The honorable member for Richmond had smarked that the previous conventions left many points vague, and introduced a number of claims which we could never have admitted. They were left so vague, indeed, that k would have been pos-sible under those clams to have raised a number of questions which this country was not willing to submit to arbitration. They might have raised questions with regard to what they called Engiand's premature recog-nition of belligerency and the consequential damages arising from the prolongation of the war, and with regard tlso to other questions war, and will regard also to their questions which this country could not have admitted. Instead of this being the case, however, the treaty, as actually concluded, narrowed the questions at issue very closely, by confining the reference solely to losses growing out of the acts of particular vessels, and so shuttleg out a large class of claims upon which American out a large class of claims upon which Americans had heretofore instead. He contended, therefore, that the Joint High Commission had upon this point worked substantial advantage rather that injury to this country."

GRANT'S HARDS ENSE.

[From the New York Times.]

General Grant has resolved to make no odification in our case as it was originally modification in our case as it was originally presented, and in doing so he will be supported by the country. As for talk of war, it is too absurd for serious discussion. The people of England do not want to go to war with this country—this country does not want to go to war with them. Probably such an issue has never been seriously discussed, even in the most intemperate of the English journals. the most intemperate of the English Journals. The cable messages are very apt to misrepresent and exaggerate comments on such subjects. It suits some hare-brained writers to get up a war-cry, but the bulk of the people is the United States and England know that war between two such nations would be a dis-grace to civilization, and they are not likely hounded into it by passionate journal.
If the Geneva Conference should fall, we shall only be where we were before; but was before, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Gladstone and his government will perceive this, if his advisers in the press do not.

THE LOSS OF THE COLORADO.

LIVERPOOL, February 9. The effort to save the Colorado failed. The steamer is broken in two, and will prove

HELD TO ACCOUNT.

St. Louis, February 9. The coroner's jury investigating the cause of the railroad accident near Alton found Fred. K. Baker, the conductor of the train, to be the principal, and Patrick Paipine, the engineer, accessory to the accident.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

Washington, D. C., February 9.

The barometer will probably continue to fall on Saturday, with southerly winds throughout the Mississippi Valley, and threatening weather will extend from Texas into Louisiana. Partially cloudy and clearing weather will prevail from Fiorida to Virginia. The low barometer off Cape Hatteras will continue moving slowly north with the Gulf Stream. Northeast winds will continue until Saturday on the Middle Atlantic coast, backing to the northwest, with clearing weather by Saturday night. Increasing, but not dangerous, northeast winds will continue in eastern New England the severest winds prevail some distance off the coast. Cautionary signals continue for the rest of Saturday evening at Norfolk, Cape May, New York, New London and Boston. WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9.

Yesterday's Weather Reports of the Signal Service, U. S. A .- 4.47 P. M., Local Time. Por W

Place of Observation.	ght of Baro-	rmometer	ection of	ce of Wind	eather
Onarleston Onicago Onicinnati. Galveston, Tex. Key West, Fla. Snoxyile, Tenn. Memphis, Tenn. Mt. Washington New Oricans. New York. Norfolk Philadelphia. Portiand, Me. Savannah	30.23 30.23 30.01 30.07 2f.99 29.98 29.90 30.51 30.14 29.98 30.10 29.80 30.30 30.30 29.91 29.91 29.93 30.03	38 46 59 70 56 51 26 61 33 35 33 27 48 39 38 43	NW SE NE SW SW NE SW NE NE NE NE NE NE NE NE NE NE NE NE NE	Fresh. Gentle. Brisk. High. Frisk. Gentle. Fresh.	Cl'ng ui Cloudy l'hr'ng Cloudy Fair. Fair. Clear. Cloudy Clear. Cloudy H. Rair Thr'ng Cloudy Thr'ng Fair. Cloudy L. Cloudy L.

NOTE .- The weather report dated 7.47 O'Cluck this morning, will be posted in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce at 10 o'clock A. M., and, together with the weather chart, may (by the courtesy of the chamber) be examined by ship-

THE WORLD OF FASHION. DRESS REFORM, ABROAD AND AT

New York Society Gossip-A Leap-Year Party and How it was Conducted-Fashion Hints for Spring.

Jennie June, in her Fashion letter for Febru-

The proposed foundation of a "Womans' Dress Guild" in London is a reminder of the most recent of the many projects to arrest the spread of criminal folly and extravagance in dress, attempted in this country. The latest scheme was most strongly endorsed and seconded by Miss Phœbe Cary, and it was her un-expected illness and lamented death which prevented it from becoming an actual fact.
The circular had been drawn up, and a list
made out of those ladies who were to be invited to her house to aid in the formation of a dress association, to include every woman in the whole country who would make the reten-tion of the short walking dress the first arti-cle of her dress creed. But death stepped in and prevented the accomplishment of the de-

sign.
The proposed rules for the London "Womans' Dress Guild" are the following, and they are subscribed to by a number of ladies of social position and distinction:

1. Not to make purchases unless they can be paid for at the time, or when the account 2. Never to buy anything simply "because it

18 Cheap."

3. To dress in a manner befitting the station or occupation in life of the member.

4. To consider the personal tastes of heads of families within the limits of these rules; but not to make anything a plea for personal externer.

travagance.
5. To use nothing false for mere purposes of ornament, or because it is the fashion, such as ialse jeweiry, false hair. &c.
6. To avoid all exaggerations belonging to the fashion of the day, which might attract improper attention.

improper attention.
7. To avoid all unseemly style of dress, however much it may be encouraged by the pop-ular fashion of the moment.

8. To attend most scrupulously to neatness cleanliness, and not to waste needless!

either time, .(in frequent changes of dress,) either time. (In frequent changes of dress,) money or dress itself.

These rules are too sensible to become fashionable; a blind adherence to isshion presupposes absence of common sense, and a disregard of modesty and propriety when they interfere with the caprice of the moment; but they may influence it, and they are interesting as showing which way the wind is blowing from different quarters of the earth inst now.

ust now. A LEAP-YEAR PARTY.

We hear very little of fancy dress parties or gift weddings, probably because people are not in the mood for playing the harlequin or the lool. But quite a novetty took place recently in the shape of a private leap-year party, which was a great success, less on account of its peculiar features than the spirit with which t was carried out.

it was carried out.

The dressing was fancy, or otherwise, according to humor, and several young ladies availed themselves of this privilege to get up costumes in the most exaggerated girl-of-the-

costumes in the most exaggerated girl-of-the-period style, including hat, coat, cane, jaunty boots, and lace ruffles decorating the open throat and wrists.

"Dolly Varden" and "Watteau" dresses were also in high feather, the former consist-ing of a brightly flowered chintz tunic, cut square and very low, with antique sleeves, and skirt very much bunched up over a quilt-ed slik petticoat, the latter of a white muslin or tarietan skirt (short) trimmed with nar-row flounces and annivered skirt; with deeply or tarretan salt' (short) trimmed with astrow founces, and panniered skirt; with deeply pointed bodice of white silk, brocaded in a small rose-bud pattern. A muslin fichu, laid in three broad folds, and edged with two rows of narrow black velvet, lutie muslin apron trimmed with black velvet to match, high-besled pilk, salin shoes, balt, nowdered quite. heeled pink satin shoes, hair powdered quite white, and straw hat set on one side and trimmed with a wreath of small pink roses without leaves, were of course de riger, and produced a charming effect, quite taking one back to the seventeenth century, and to the vecedien groups and should research whose arcadian groves and shepherdesses, whose

Arcadian groves and sheph-rdesses, whose poetic lives were in such strong contrast to our prosaic ones.

There were quite a number of very good fancy dresses worn by ladies, (the gentiemen were not so successful,) particularly "Fire," in scarlet tarletan, and ornamented with ash gray, black and red roses, in gold leaves; same in the hair. Also, Spring, in light green, over white, with a wreath of primrose and violets. A mermald's dress was very much admired, and consisted of a long skirt of light sea-green faille, almost covered by a tunic of crystallized tulle of the same shade, caught up on one side tulle of the same shade, caught up on one sid only with a trail of sea weed and coral, mixed with crystals and water lilies; a wreath of the same in the hair, which should be blonde and same in the hair, which should be blonde and flowing. Shell or mother-of-pearl jewelry should be worn with this dress, and not a set of elaborately cut and carved coral, as was the case on the occasion referred to. A most pe-cultar dress, and one which excited constant attention, was that of the "White Lady of Ave-nel." It consisted simply of a long, plain trail-ing dress of soft white cashmere, without ing dress of soft white cashinere, without trimming or authing shining except a broad silvet belt at the waist, and a silver circlet round the head, below which the hair hangs loose, but covered with a long white veil, which can be used to conceal the face

when required.

Of course, the ladies acted as ushers and waited upon the gentlemen, calling for them in carriages and taking them home in the most approved style; also furnishing them with bouquets. It was a forfelt during the evewith bouquets, it was a forfest during the evening to introduce a gentleman to a lady; so-clal etiquette was reversed, and the ladies were always presented to the gentlemen, who put on airs and pretended to be engaged for all the dances, and carried tiny lace handker chiefs on the tips of their fingers, and ate enormous quantities of ices with a great affectation of not eating anything at all. Altogether the leap-year party was most suc-cessful, and there is talk among a select and intimate coterie of getting up another in which the gentlemen shall be attired as ladies and the ladies as gentlemen, the vagaries of costumes in both cases to be exaggerated as much as possible. This is to take place at Delmonico's, and if the idea is carried out, some immensely grotesque effects will be pro-

NEW VISITING COSTUME.

Several decided innovations in visiting cos-tumes have been exhibited recently, which were both striking and distingué. Instead of were oun striking and assingue. Instead of the time-honored black velvet cloak, modernized into the polonaise, and worn with rich black or colored faille dress, or the complete velvet suit, always elegant and lady-like, some leaders of the ton have lately displayed visiting tollets composed of demi-trained skirts of black Lyons velvet and long emproidered polonaise of white, or light gray cloth, with hanging sleeves, and bordering below a somewhat deep braided embroidery of rich fringe. The must and small round bon-net are of black velvet, the former trimmed net are of black veiver, the former trimmed with narrow bands of gray, or silver fox fur; the latter ornamented with a small gray or white ostrich plume, and perhaps a tea rose. The gloves are of a light gray, or the rose tint, and no jewelry is worn except a broad flat gold cross, which the boa discloses when it is thrown aside. Very light gray will, it is thought he a furcits spring color. thought, be a favorite spring color.

Small round velvet bonnels, in black, myr

tle green or chocolate brown, are the favorite winter promenade and visiting styles. The winter prometate and visiting exples. Its soft crown stands up from the head, and is surrounded by a quilling of velvet, or a straight, narrow brim. Very little trimming is used—only a bow of velvet and a tea rose, or a small plume set at the left side in place of the wornout algrette.

SPRING SUITS AND CAMBRICS.

Most of the spring suits in preparation are made up with the Queen Margaret polonaise, made up with the Queen margates probables, the waist of which is cut with a spring, and forms a small basque at the back. There are others, the upper garments to which are cut in the Gabrielle polonaise style, that is, whole in front, with ornamental bows or rosettes and simulated basque back. The most stylish of these upper dresses are cut very long and and simulated oasque oack. The most skylish of these upper dresses are cut very long and very littled trimmed. The underskirt, for example, is rather long, and perfectly plain; the upper dress reaches within a quarter of a yard of the bottom of the lower skirt at the back, and is simply cut out in wide, shallow scal-lops and bound. Some are looped only on

and panniers, while for the street, the walking skirt with deep pleated or scalloped flounces and plain long casaque without ruffles or puflings, and only sufficient fullness to give grace to the tournure has superseded the short, bunched up, ruffled skirts, and divides the honors with the sack mantle, which must charmingly complete some of the prettlest and most young-lady-like forthcoming suits.

The pretty striped cambrics and percales which always make their appearance with the first of the crotuses and snow drops, cannot he nut to better use than by making them up be put to better use than by making them up into long sack morning dresses, with or with-out a deep flounce, sewn to not put in the skirt, or into rather long skirts, and sacques, simply furnished with a broad hem beited in with a bow at the back of the belt. In the latter form they can be worn as summer street dresses in the country.

JENNIE JUNE.

ARCHBISHOP SPALDING.

The Cause and Manuer of His Death-His Public History and Private Char-

From the Baltimo e Gazette, of Thursday.1 The Most Rev. Martin John Spalding, Archbishop of Baltimore, died at quarter before five o'clock vesterday, at the Episcopal residence on North Charles street, adjoining the Cathedral Church. During the past three years the Archbishop had several serious at tacks of illness, one of which occured while he was attending the Œoumenical Council in Rome. He returned, however, to Baltimore with health almost entirely restored, and was received, on his arrival, by an ovation of the people. One of his first public acts, after his arrival, was the laying of the corner-stone of the Convent and Chapel of the Oblate Sisters of Providence, at the corner of Chase and Parnessus streets, which was attended by several thousands of people.

After that he had a severe attack of lilness, inflammation of the stomach, which confined him to his room for several weeks, but he

him to his room for several weeks, but he him to his from for several weeks, but he again recovered and made a visit to New York, and on his return resumed his episcopal visitations. About two weeks before Christmas he was attacked with capillary bronchitis, which from the beginning was of the most violent character. He was at once prostrated, and the highest medical skill was called to him but the disease haffled skill was prostrated, and the highest medical skill was called to him, but the disease baffled all efforts to subdue it. Throughout the whole time, and up to jesterday afternoon, his sufferings were intense, but still a hope lingered with those who knew and loved him that his robust constitution would conquer the disease, and he would be restored to the church. Almost daily the absoluted condition would change, one day would be restrict to the childral almost carly his physical condition would change, one day the malady having the appearance of yielding to treatment, and the next nope would die. At noon yesterday there was a change, which made it evident that he had but a few hours to made it evident that he had but a few hours to live. He was fully aware of his approaching death, but his mind was perfectly clear, and he spoke freely to those around him, up to within a few minutes of his death. Right Rev. Dr. Becker, Bishop of Chicago; Right. Rev. Dr. Becker, Bishop of Wilmington; Rev. Lancaster Spaiding, nephew of the deceased, of Louisville, Ky., and Rev. Father Coskery, Vicar-General, and Rev. Father Daugherty, Chancellor of the Archdiocese, and Rev. Father Lee, his secretary, were with him when he sank peacefully and resignedly to read During his entire illness the Sisters of Charity were in constant attendance upon him, and nursed him until his spirit departed.

During his entire litness the Sisters of Charity were in constant attendance upon him, and nursed him until his spirit departed.

Martin John Spalding, Archbishop of Baltimore, was born near Lebanon, Kentucky, on the 23d day of May, 1810. His father, Richard Spalding, was a native of St. Mary's County, and his mother, Henrietta Hamilton, a native of Charles County, Maryland, and emigrated with their parents to Kentucky in 1790, than an almost unbroken wilderness. The Archbishop was the sixth child of his parents, and when in his twelfth year was sent to St. Mary's Seminary, in Marion County, which had been built by the Catholic people, his father having been one of the most prominent in the enterprise. In 1826 he graduated at St. Mary's, and having determined to enter the priesthood, went at once to Bardstown, Kentucky, where he remained for four years in St. Joseph's Seminary, teaching in the college and studying theology. In April, 1830, he priesthood, went at once to priesthood, we start at the once to priesthood, we start at once to priest Propaganda. At the end of four years he made a public desence, covering the whole ground of theology and canon law, and comprising two hundred and fifty-six theses, which he maintained in Latin, against all opponents, for seven hours. For his able and eloquent championship he was made a Doctor

eloquent championship he was made a Doctor of Divinty by acclamation.

On the 13th of August, 1834. Dr. Spalding was ordained priest by Cardinal Pedicini, and after celebrating his first mass in the subterranean chapel of St. Peter, he started on his return two days afterward. There were no ocean steamships in those days, and his journey from Rome to his home in Kentucky occupied four months. As soon as he arrived he was made paster of St. Joseph's Church. ney from Rome to his home in Kentucky occupied four months. As soon as he arrived he was made pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Bardstown, and on the death of Rev. G. A. M. Elder, president of St. Joseph's Seminary, he was appointed his successor. In 1843 Dr. Spaiding was called to the Cathedral in Louisville, and in 1848 to the Episcopate, under the title of Bishop of Lengone, and as coadjutor to the venerable Bishop Flaget, Bishop of Louisville, and was consecrated on the 10th of September, in that year. He spent altogether twenty years in Louisville, where he acquired a high reputation as a writer, controversialist and pulpit orator, besides having published several works. He was always ready to expound and defend the dogmas of his church, and to enter the field against any opponent. The Supreme Pontiff fully recognized his zeal, and in the death of Archbishop Francis Patrick Kenrick, in 1863, Bishop Spalding was created Archbishop of Baltimore on the 12th of May, 1864, and the Primate of Honor of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States. He took formal possession of the Archbiepiscopal Sec on the 31st day of July. 1864, the rememtook formal possession of the Archiepiscopa Sec on the 31st day of July, 1864, the remembrance of which, at the cathedral, is still fresh with the Catholics of Baltimore. From

fresh with the Catholics of Baltimore. From that time he was actively engaged in the duiles of his high office. During his administration, five new churches were built in Baltimore, and three in Washington, besides others throughout the Archdiocese to the number of upwards of twenty.

In 1866 Archbishop Spaiding convened and presided over the second Plenary Council of Baltimore, composed of forty-seven bishops and archbishops. For this convocation he was appointed by Pope Pius IX delegate apostolic, with ample powers. The acts and decrees of that council were approved by the Holy See. In June, 1867, he visited Rome to attend the eighteen-hundredth anniversary of the martyrdom of Saluts Peter and Paul, and to assist at the canonization of various great heroes of the church in modern times. On heroes of the church in modern times. On the 25th day of June of that year, Archbishop Spalding, at the head of four archbishops and ighteen bishops from America, was received by the Pope, who complimented them on the result of the Second Plenary Council. On the 27th, two days later, the Pope delivered his allocution, praising the zeal of the prelates in coming to Rome in honor of the Holy See.

On the 18th day of December, 1869, Archibben Spelding was again called to Rome.

On the 18th day of December, 1889, Archbishop Spalding was again called to Rome, took his place in the Ecumenical Council, and there remained one of its most prominent members until the proceedings were suspended by the Pope in consequence of the invasion of Rome by Victor Emanuel. He was a firm supporter of the dogma of Papal Infallibility, and had the strong personal confidence and friendship of Plus IX. During his administration of the Archdioceseof Baltimore, Archrriendship of Pius IX. During his adminis-tration of the Archdiocese of Baltimore, Arch-bishop Spalding was very zealous for the wel-fare of the children, and through his instru-mentality many schools and charitable institu-tions were established. Among the most prominent of these is St. Mary's Industrial Schools for Boys a short distance from the Schools for Boys, a short distance from the city, on land donated for the purpose by the late Miss Emily McTavish. He built a large and handsome building, and turned over the school to the charge of the Xaverian Broth-ers, brought from Belgium for the purpose, but up to his last illness always exercised a personal supervision over it.

In disposition the Archbishop was genial.

and at once became a favorite with all who were brought into contact with him, and never colruded his religious views upon any one side. Some are not looped up at all.

For a spring house dress, nothing can be prettier than a light olue poplin skirt, and long one, except in the performance of his egisco-

overdress of soft, light, gray cashmere, bound with blue. It could be readily caught up with buttons and loops for waiking. Cashmere of a very light cameo tint over a skirt of chocolate brown would form another stylish combination. Long. soft, graceful folds are now quite taking the place indoors of the puffed out skirts and panniers, while for the street, the welking skirt with deep pleated or scalloped founces and plate long casague without ruffles or puffer out to skirt with deep pleated or scalloped founces and plate long casague without ruffles or puffer or warmed by hig subject. he became electrons are the street, the warmed to warmed by hig subject, he became electrons are the street of tional rather than otherwise, but occasionally when warmed by his subject, he became elo

quent, and his arguments were drawn from a deep well of knowledge. The remains of the Archbishop will be prepared to-day, and lie in state at his late residence until 11 o'clock on Monday, when the funeral will take place. Nearly all the archibishops and bishops of the country, it is expected, will be present, besides a large number of the clergy. Archibishop McClockey, of New York will probably neach the funeral New York, will probably preach the funeral discourse. Last night, as soon as his death was announced, the bells of all the Catholic Churches in the city were tolled for an hour in recognition of the sad event to the whole church.

OFFICEAT.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Postoffice at Charleston, for the week ending Pebruary 9. 1871, and printed officially in THE DAILY NEWS, as the newspaper having the largest circulati

Persons calling for Letters Advertised should state that they are "Advertised." AT Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6% P. M. On

STANLEY G. TROTT. Postmaster.

WOMEN'S LIST. Addison, Har-Hicks, Lizzie Hocher, Eilen Hickins, Geor-Price, John J Pierce, Margret Hooke, Louisa A Purcell, Margret Anderson, Nan Lyanoriche, Le nora Lyanoriche, Le nora Jenkins, Abby Baker, Mis An Johnson. Ann Noberts. Annie

Ball, Lavenia W Jenkins, Abby Baker, Mis An-Johnson, Ann Bellizer, Mrs C Bland, Surfre Bland, Mrs E B Brown, Clara Brodie, Mrs S V Keegan, Mrs B Brown, Clara Brant, Rebecca Burbey, Kmm Brant, Rebecca Burbey, Kmm Brant, Rebecca Burbey, Kmm Brant, Rebecca Burbey, Kmm Cairn, Miss Brown, Clara Burbey, Kmm Cairn, Miss Brown, Care Burbey, Kmm Cairn, Miss Brant, Rebecca Burbey, Kmm Cairn, Miss Brant, Rebecca Burbey, Kmm Cairn, Miss Brant, Rebecca Burbey, Kmm Cairn, Miss Care, Miss Care, Miss Care, Miss All Surgert Sweyon, Mrs Brant, Rebecca Burbey, Kmm Cairn, Miss Brant, Miss Care, Mi

Olarke, Mrs R M Leiand, Miss Coxsom, Carrie Sue Coxsom, Carrie Gooper, Mary E Lefman, Miss A Gretta.
Cooper, Mary E Lefman, Lean Cotte, Mrs Ancollins, Martha Costello, Mrs Core, Mrs Chas Cortichfield, Miss Core, Mrs J W Sullivan, Mary J

T Mary

T Mary

T Crutchfield, Miss

T Covick, Mrs J W

T Creed, Maggie
Curtis, Francis

T O

Dangerfield,
Annie
Dangerfield,
Annie
Dangerfield,
Annie
Dangerfield,
Annie
Dennie, Mars H S

DeLaFollee, Mrs

Dennie, Mars H S

DeLaFollee, Mrs

Mary

Luzier, Madam

H S

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Mary J

Trapier, Alice S

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Trapier, Alice S

Tranil. Leonora

Mary J

Mary Mary

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Toomomons, Mrs

Maryor, Mrs Fraser, Rose B Miller, Lucy Mrs M Fraser, Rosean Middleton, Kate Watkins, Cath-

rine Watson, Miss Gantt, Louisa R Gardner, Miss H Mitchell, Luan Ida Garden, Miss Mitchell, Miss J Wheeler, Mrs W

MoKensie, Amelia MoKensie, Amelia MoKensie, Amelia MoKensie, Amelia MoKensie, Amelia MoClair, Lydia MoClair, Lydia MoClair, Lydia Mollair, Ly

MEN'S LIST.

Alston, Nat
Anderson, David
Anzerly, Z
Arnold, R C
Arnold, Feitx C
Artold, R C
Artope, Alexander
Barnes, A A
Beausang, L F
Berry, R Henry
Becker, F W
Belcher & Reid
Bennett, O S
Benton, Charles
Bono, Sadwel
Bong, Z O
Borger, T Hepsich
Bonnert, StewJarvis, W V
Jarvis, W V
Jarvis, W V
Jarvis, W V
Jarvis, W V
Jacobson, Chas
Sakett, H T

Boager, T Hep-rich
Bohlmann. Fr
Boatner, Stew-art
Brayhay, Willi-Jacobson, Chas
Brayhay, Willi-Jacobson, Na-than Jarvis, W V
Jacobson, Chas
Johnson, Henry
Joyce, John
Johns, Cantel
Johnson, Henry
Joyce, John
Johns, Cantel
Kahrs, H
Kraiy, Andrew
Knaefel, H
Knights, Wm F
Knights, Wm F
Kohnareos, U L
Laurey, J A
Lathope & Co
Law, J
Laner, A
Lewis, Col John
Sanders, W W
Sackett, H T
Schuckert, L
Shoben, Jino H
Schuckert, L
Smole, Jino H
Smith, Rev T P
Smith, JS
Smith, JS
Smalls, Jackey
Smalls, Hector
Smalls, Hector
Smalls, StephLewis, Col John man Bryant, J Bramgan, Jas Brunges, W
Brown, Crib
Brown, Samuel
Borons, William
Bulken, Master
H F

Burritt, HO
Byrns, Thomas
Carstens & Ja

Cobs

HF

Buggeler, Johan
Lathope & Co
Law, J
Laner, A
Lewis, Col John
Cobs

Loves, J

cobs
Carroll, Jas
Uarthy, D Lett
Leland, O H
Little, Frank
Logan, Jno R Callahan, An-Lockwood, Jas Stewart, H D
drew Louice, Hon D Stuckey, Dr H Clark, Henry

F Long, Peter (Col'd) Lyons, P & Co Lyons, D O Lucas, Geo

Couninghan, A
B
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Couninghan, A
Cody of Lyons, P & Co
Lyons, P & C

Fairchild, W H Monroe, Thos H Weston, Oharles Morray, Scipio Mest, Harry Webster, M Murdoch, M Wedemeir, H McCartha, Mo Frend, John Forest, Paul Frost, James J Francis, James J Stables, O Frost, James J Nesolt, U Wilson, Sold-Francis, James Nicholas, Joseph Mon Fripp, J Oliver, Joseph L Wilson, J B Gibson, Francis Oliver, J and A Williams, Josh-

Gibson, Francis Cilver, Jand A (Gibs, Samuel Oliver, Robt Gibbs, Dr Hen-Osborn, O L O Neill, John Gillbert, S H Gillbert, S H Gillert, H M Gilliat, Howard Pepper, Phillip Gil iens, Joseph Pelermann. J H Gordon, Dr R M D Gordon, Dr R M D Gordon, Dr R M D Class, Edward Pinckney, D F Zanders, P J Gass, Edward Pinckney, D F

ney colomons, J T

Taylor, Isaac Thayer, Epence